Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Total Maximum Daily Load Information Sheet

Spring Fork Lake

Waterbody Segment at a Glance:

County: Pettis
Nearby Cities: Cole Camp
Area of impairment: 178 acres
Pollutant: Nutrients
Source: Agricultural Nonpoint Source Pollution


State map showing location of watershed

Proposed to change pollutant from algae to nutrients

TMDL Priority Ranking: Medium

Description of the Problem

Beneficial uses of Spring Fork Lake

- Livestock and Wildlife Watering
- Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life and Human Health associated with Fish Consumption
- Boating and Canoeing
- Drinking Water Supply

Use that is impaired

- Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life and Human Health associated with Fish Consumption.
- Drinking Water Supply

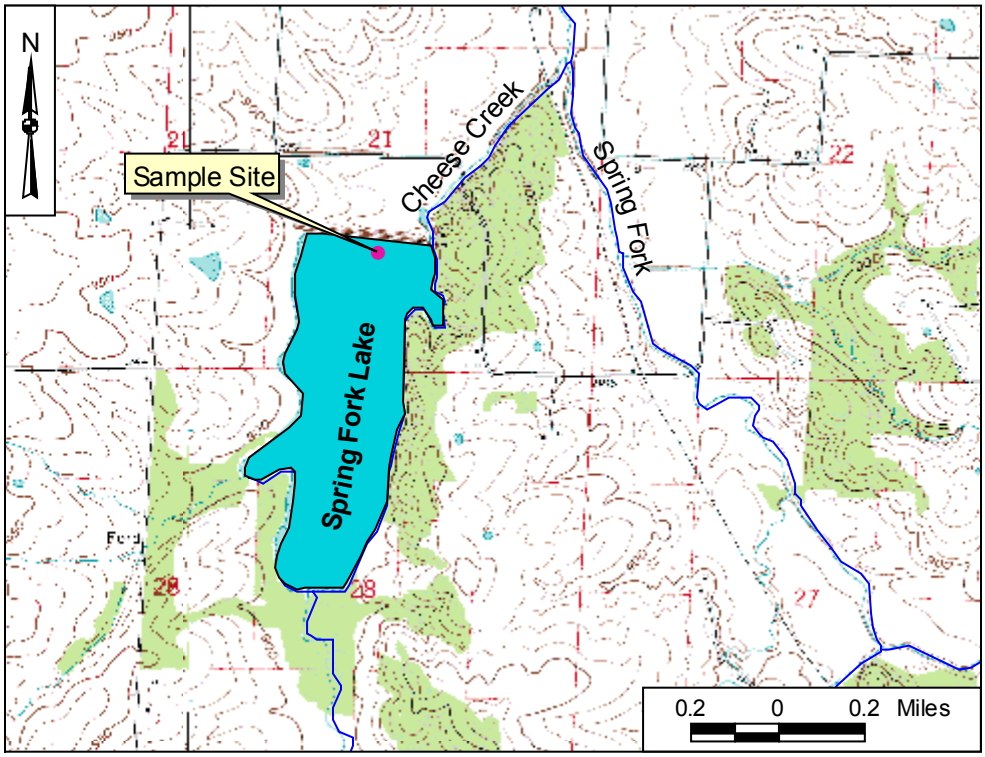
Standards that apply

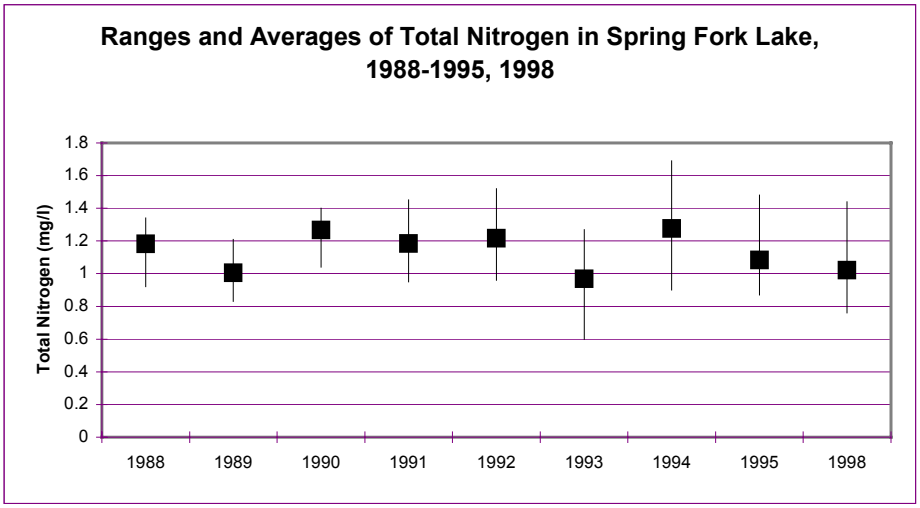
- The impairment of the Spring Fork Lake is based on exceedence of the general criteria contained in Missouri's Water Quality Standards, 10 CSR 20-7.031 (3)(A) and (C). These criteria state:
  - Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.
  - Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses.

Spring Fork Lake serves as a drinking water supply source for the City of Sedalia. There have been occasional complaints about taste and odor problems in the city's drinking water supply. Taste and odor problems are usually related to the presence of large amounts of algae (often the die-off of a

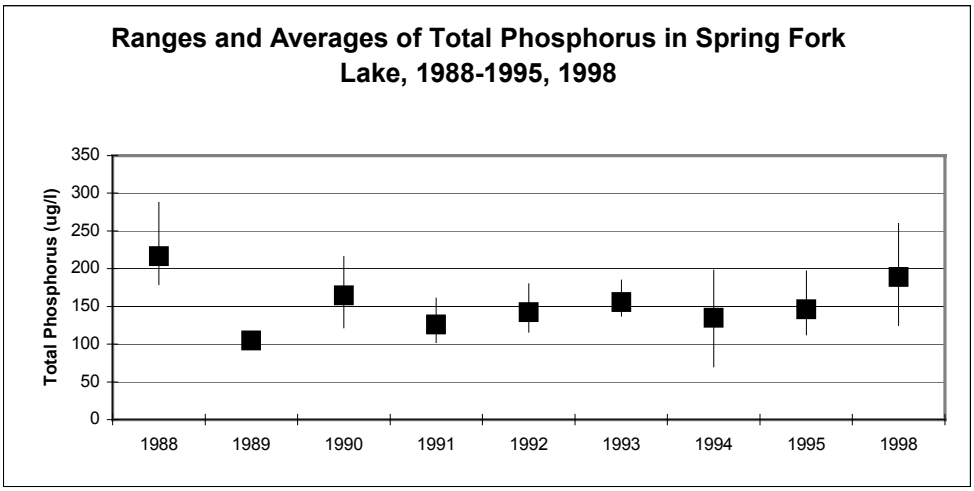
large amount of algae) in a drinking water supply source. Large algal populations are stimulated by excess amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus (nutrients). The watershed of Spring Fork Lake is agricultural in nature, and agricultural fertilizer use and animal manure are significant sources of nitrogen and phosphorus. Implementation of nutrient management plans on farms in this watershed may be effective in reducing the present problem.

Spring Fork Lake in Pettis County, Missouri





Source: Dr. Jack Jones, Professor of Limnology, University of Missouri, Columbia



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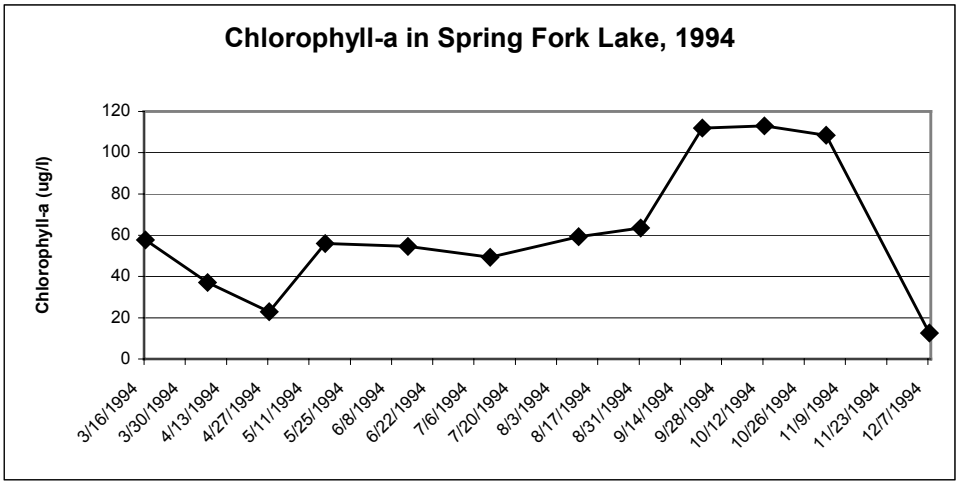

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